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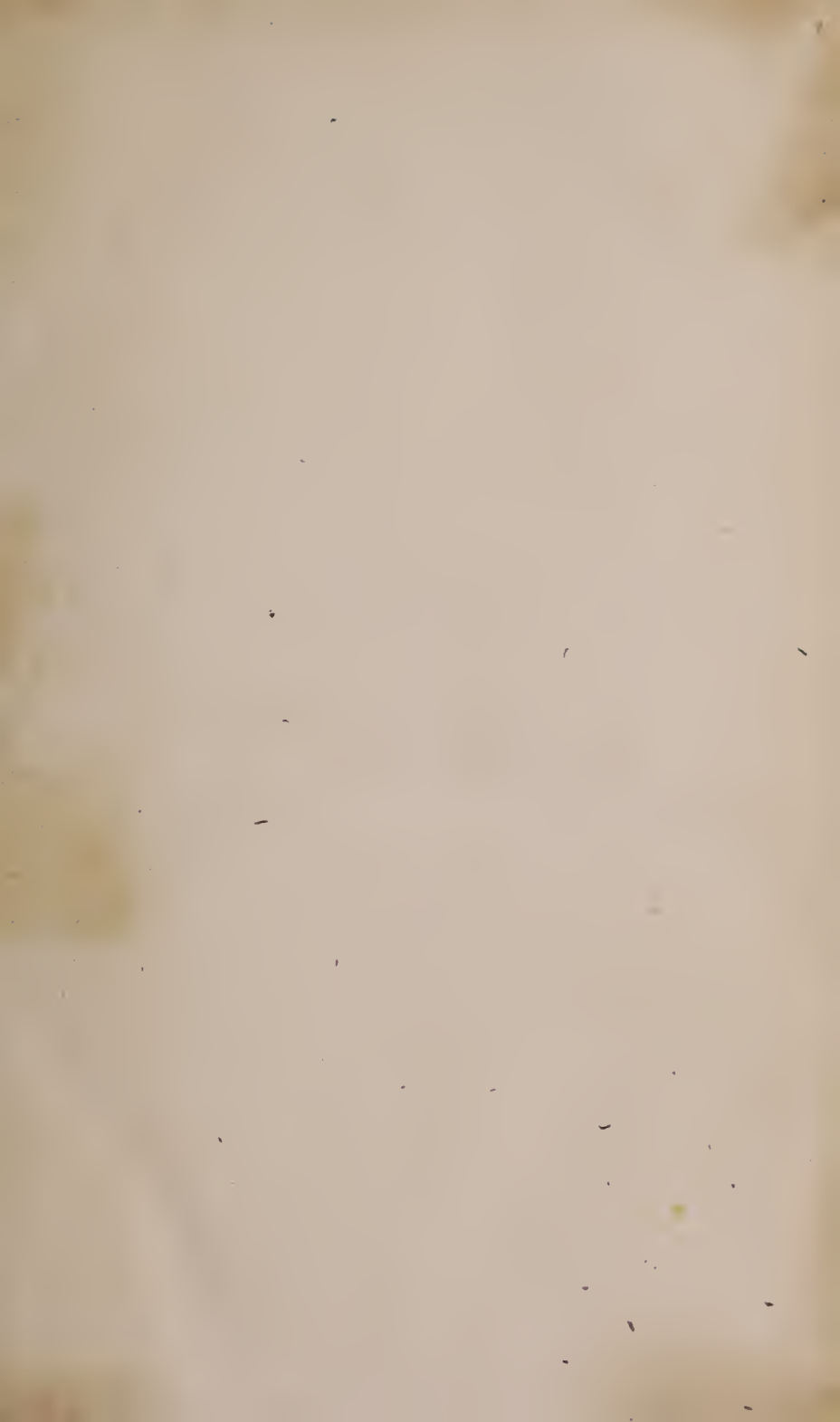
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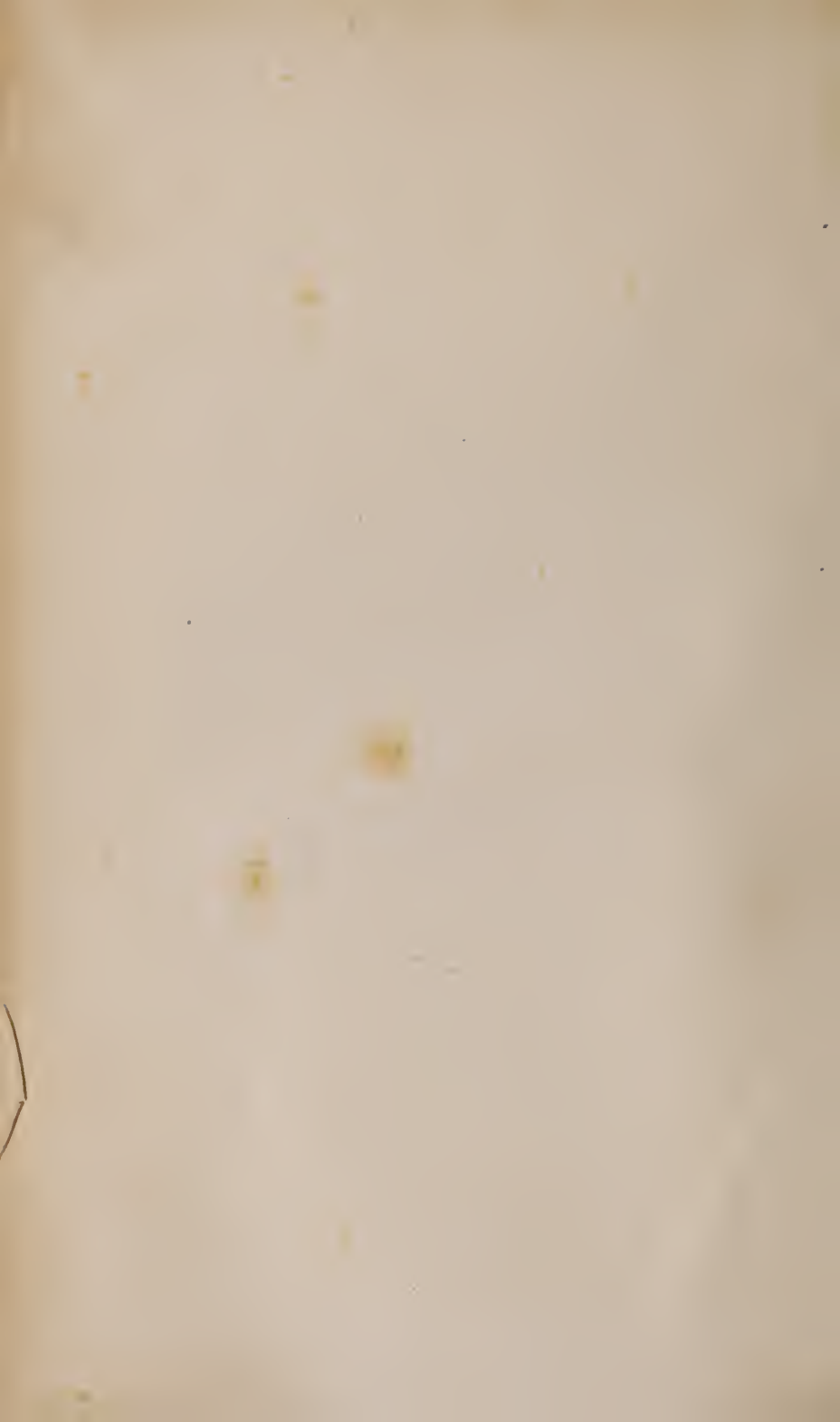
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THE  
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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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VOL. 24, 1848.

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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

## AND

# COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1848.

[No. 5.

*Kentucky Colonization Society.—Address of Mr. McClung.*

WE embrace the first opportunity since their reception to publish the following account of the proceedings of the Kentucky Colonization Society, the Report of the Rev. Mr. COWAN, and the address of JOHN A. MCCLUNG, Esq. This Society has succeeded in obtaining exceedingly able speakers on the occasion of their anniversaries for the last few years. The present address none can read but with the deepest interest.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Kentucky State Colonization Society was held at the Presbyterian Church, in Frankfort, on Thursday evening, the 20th of January, 1848.

The President, Hon. ROBERT P. LETCHER, called the meeting to order at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Rev. A. M. COWAN, the Agent of the Society, read the Annual Report, which is as follows:

Our Annual Meeting is held under circumstances that call for gratitude to Almighty God. During the past year, death has made no breach among our officers; nor has the cause of Colonization been retarded by the loss of friends in the State.—

An increased interest is shown by

the people to know more of Liberia. The press has given a wider circulation to Colonization intelligence; and the church has increased her prayers for the prosperity of Liberia; as a mean of spreading christianity among the natives of Africa. Political men are informing themselves of the true character of this great enterprise; and masters, in emancipating their servants, point them to Africa as their best home to enjoy freedom; whilst the free blacks are asking for information—that shows a greater interest is felt by them in reference to the Colony, as their home. These facts show, not only the moral tone of public sentiment on African Colonization, but prove that the Society is not laboring in vain to carry out its plans.

We do not speak too sanguinely of this cause. We have had more offers of emigrants to go to Liberia, during the past year, than we have had in former years. Though influences were brought to bear upon many of them, not to carry out their intentions, yet the fact of their offering to go, shows their minds give it their choice; and proves, that if they were not discouraged by the ignorant, or those governed by sinister motives, the tide of emigration would flow faster than private resources could take away.

And in other States

ing is manifested. Though but lately some went from Mississippi, 200 have recently given notice they will be ready, in December next, to go to Liberia. The free people of color, learning that the Liberians have declared that they are, of right and fact, a free, sovereign and independent Republic—possessed of all the rights, powers, and functions of government, find they cannot indulge, any longer, their suspicions of the honesty of the Colonization Society in acting for their good. This is shown by their sending, from this State, three of their number, one from Louisville, one from Richmond, and one from Danville, to visit Liberia, and explore it, and come back and report to them. In Illinois and New York, the blacks are taking the same course to get information. Masters, who design to set free their servants, are doing it with the condition that they go to Liberia. This opinion is perceptibly growing, as information about that country is obtained by that class of masters. The people, in general, are making the distinction between Colonization and Abolition; and learn that the design of our Society is not to touch, with ruthless hands, their property. The last year has shown, that in the free States, the opinion is gaining ground that it is the wisest and best policy to leave civil and State rights with the States, and aid the free blacks to go where they are not debarred, by law, from the great rights of citizenship.

We have, indeed, reached a new era in African Colonization. The Liberians have, in Convention, declared their Commonwealth to be independent, by the name and title of the Republic of Liberia. On the 24th of July last, they celebrated the day of their Declaration of Independence, with military parade, oration, prayer, and festivities, that showed the joy of old and young.

Her flag was unfurled amidst the roar of cannon from one of their forts, revealing the words, "The love of Liberty brought us here."—They have declared that all power is inherent in the people: and in the name of humanity, and virtue, and religion—in the name of the Great God, our common creator, and our common judge, they have appealed to the nations of christendom, and earnestly and respectfully asked of them that they will regard them with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which the peculiarities of their condition entitle them, and to extend to them "that comity which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities." Such language has never been uttered before by any portion of the African race, in the full enjoyment of the rights expressed.

Who that reflects upon Africa's history for centuries past—who that looks at her darkness in religion, in science, in civil government, and does not rejoice that she has a Free Republic from our shores? We report these things with gladness.

We cannot but regard the hand of God in this whole enterprise. It was undertaken by our first men in law, in science, in politics, in benevolence, and in piety. By forming themselves in a society, under the name of the American Colonization Society, they left the subject of slavery in the hands of the respective state authorities; and the right of emancipation to the free will of the master. They regarded the condition of the free, and those who should be added to their number, to dwell in the United States. They depended upon moral suasion to obtain donations to carry out their plan, and to get emigrants to people their new settlement on the Western Coast of Africa. No governmental aid has been granted them; nor has any State dictated

how the affairs of the Colony should be conducted. While a war of words has waged hot and rapid about the institution of slavery, this Society, every year, as a neutral power, has borne off, in day-light, and in honor, those who were free by law, to be free indeed. It has had to act in much weakness, though it embodies so much talent and benevolence.—It has had to move on under much misapprehension of its design, notwithstanding its public avowals as to its true attitude toward the black race: but now, the Republic of Liberia seems to say—Upon us look for evidence as to what the Society has aimed solely to effect.

The bread cast upon the waters has returned; and those who have aided in the plan, have the pleasing reflections, arising from seeing a people who went out from us, bowing with the native African before the altar of the living God.

Another fact deserves notice.—Many of the emigrants were men of great energy of mind. They had looked upon their condition in this country, amidst the greatest civil privileges enjoyed by any nation on the earth—and no light flickered amidst their dark prospects of ever enjoying them as fellow citizens. They emigrated with a determination, under God's blessing, to have what their eyes had so long beheld, but they could not call their own. They went to the shores of their ancestors, to carry out in practice, what they had learnt in theory. Many of them were professors of the religion of the Gospel of Christ, which not only instructs the mind, and benefits the heart, but urges to industry and morality, and the making of wise and good laws for the government of society. Many of them were acquainted with the culture of sugar, cotton, rice, corn, and the various interests of farming. Some of them knew

many branches of mechanical business. Not a few of them had bought their freedom with a great price.—All took from us our common laws, our common customs, our common language, and our altars for the Sabbath and the household. They went with our sympathies and our prayers, because we thought it best for them and ourselves, that we should dwell apart. They parted from us that it might be well with them in their rights, their honor, and their female sex. For, upon the elevated position of the female, depends the civil and political standing of a nation.—They went that they might rise in name, in morals, in education, in property, and civil rights. They severed nominal ties, to be bound together as one people, one color, one race—to live under the same vine. They settled on lands which their laws required each possessor should cultivate a portion of. They fixed their taxes low. They passed laws to sustain, by tax, common school education. They made camwood, (a dye wood of their forest, and abundant in quantity, and necessary in all manufacturing countries,) the basis of their paper currency. (The medium price of this camwood, in Liberia, is \$60 per ton.) They do the coasting trade for 600 miles; and the flags of civilized nations float in their waters, to bear away their products, which range in value from \$135,000 to \$150,000 per year.—Yes! all is free there to the elastic energies of the mind that can plan, and to the powers of the body that can labor. The descendant stands higher, in every point of view, than his father Canaan, or grandsire Ham, ever stood. All, all things are, by God's blessing, the fruits of the Colonization Society. And this they are sensible of. Their language to the world, in their Declaration of Independence, is, “under the auspices

and guidance of this Institution, which has nobly, and in perfect faith, redeemed its pledges to the people, have we grown and prospered."

We think that this Republic of Liberia will live. Our reasons for this opinion is, no people who have such civil advantages as they have, with the regular enjoyment of the institutions of the christian religion, and with a good system of common school education in operation, but will go on, rising in morals, and learning, and religion, and civilization. Our land owes its great growth, in every thing that is ennobling, to these causes.

We rejoice to state, that as the settlements are improved by cultivation, the health of the country, for new emigrants, becomes better. In some parts, not one in twenty; in other parts, not one in fifteen, die by acclimation, who have good constitutions when they arrive there.

The number who left Kentucky, to go to Liberia, the past year, is 28. 24 adults, and 4 children under 12 years: 19 men, 5 women. 3 were sent out by this Society, upon the choice of the free colored people, to return. 16 were from the estate of the late Rev. John Graham, of Todd county. 2 were emancipated to go, by the Rev. N. M. Gordon, of Jessamine county. 2 were emancipated to go, by Mr. Edward R. Weir, of Muhlenburg county. 1 was emancipated to go, by Mr. James Hill, of Bath county. 1 was emancipated to go, by Mr. Richard Garnett, of Barren county. 1 was emancipated to go, by Mr. Jonathan Hobson, of Warren county. 2 were bought by the servants of Mr. Graham, that the husband of another family might go with his wife, one of their number; and so in the case of a wife to go with her husband, one of the family. For these two servants, they paid,

out of the avails of their labor, by common consent, \$850.

Of the foregoing number, 10 could read. 12 were farmers, and 4 were farmers and mechanics. The majority of the adults were professors of religion, of different denominations—two of them were preachers. They were all well supplied with all the implements necessary to follow their professions in life. They left New Orleans on the 7th of January, 1848, on the barque Nehemiah Rich, of 249 tons, chartered for the purpose, with 101 other emigrants, making, in the whole, 129. The others were from other States, as follows—37 from Louisiana, 34 from Mississippi, 24 from Alabama, and 6 from Illinois.

Those from Kentucky will settle in the Kentucky settlement, 14 miles up the St. Paul's river, and 17 to 20 miles from Monrovia.

During the past year, there has been received in donations, legacies, and payments for passage of emigrants, \$4,697 25. The names of each donor, with the amounts given, will be found in the African Repository, published by the American Colonization Society, monthly. More has been subscribed, which will be collected in due time.

The three that go to visit Liberia, and return and report to the free colored people of the State, are sent under the direction of the Kentucky Colonization Society, and their necessary expenses there and back, are paid by the Society.

On motion of Col. Wm. Rodes, of Fayette—

*Ordered*, That the Report be received and adopted.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year, viz :

PRESIDENT,  
Hon. R. P. LETCHER, of Frankfort.

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

PHILIP TRIPLETT, of Daviess county.  
 J. G. HOLLOWAY, of Henderson county.  
 MATTHEW MAYES, of Trigg county.  
 J. F. BUCKNER, of Christian county.  
 JOHN B. BIBB, of Logan county.  
 JONATHAN HOBSON, of Warren county.  
 Judge C. TOMPKINS, of Barren county.  
 JOHN BARRETT, of Green county.  
 ROBT. A. PATTERSON, of Caldwell county.  
 J. A. JACOBS, of Boyle county.  
 GEO. C. THOMPSON, of Mercer county.  
 THOMAS HELM, of Lincoln county.  
 SQUIRE TURNER, of Madison county.  
 JAMES STONESTREET, of Clarke county.  
 G. W. WILLIAMS, of Bourbon county.  
 Gen. JOHN T. PRATT, of Scott county.  
 Col. WILLIAM RODES, of Fayette county.  
 D. C. HUMPHREYS, of Woodford county.  
 DANIEL B. PRICE, of Jessamine county.  
 Judge P. I. BOOKER, of Washington co.  
 Judge ADAM BEATTY, of Mason county.  
 J. M. PRESTON, of Kenton county.  
 Judge W. F. BULLOCK, of Jefferson county.  
 D. H. HARDIN, of Shelby county.  
 W. P. BOYD, of Fleming county.  
 Hon. A. H. CHURCHILL, of Hardin county.

TREASURER—EDMUND H. TAYLOR.

SECRETARY—HENRY WINGATE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Col. JAS. DAVISON, Col. A. G. HODGES, JACOB SWIGERT, ORLANDO BROWN, THO. S. PAGE, and H. I. BODLEY.

JOHN A. MCCLUNG, Esq., of Mason county, then delivered the Annual Address. [The Address will be found at the close of the proceedings.]

On motion—

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. McClung for his very able and eloquent address, and that a committee be appointed to request a copy thereof for publication.

Whereupon, *Geo. W. Williams*, of Bourbon, *John G. Holloway*, of Henderson, and *J. Taylor Pratt*, of Scott, were appointed said committee.

On motion—A collection was then taken up, to aid in the publication of the proceedings of this meeting. The amount contributed was \$40 20.

On motion—The Society then adjourned.

R. P. LETCHER,  
*President.*

H. WINGATE, *Secretary.*

## Address of John A. McClung, Esq.

IN an age like ours, peculiarly rich in practical and benevolent schemes for the advancement of the human race, it is somewhat surprising, at a first glance, that African colonization has attracted so small a share of the public attention, and so niggardly an endowment from the public purse.— This evidently arises from no want of philanthropy, liberality, or enterprise. Thousands of dollars are annually expended by Christian nations, in well intended efforts to christianize and civilize the savage nations of the earth; millions have been spent by Great Britain in liberating the African slaves of her colonies, and as yet with but little effect in meliorating their social condition. The other nations of Europe are rapidly following the example of Great Britain, in awaking to the sense of the condition of the African race in their colonies; but as yet no idea beyond giving them liberty, in the land to which they have been transplanted, seems to have taken root any where but in the United States. The philanthropy of the Englishman, the Frenchman, and the Dane, looks no further than the perilous gift of freedom, in a country where certainly the full moral advantages of the gift can never be enjoyed, and as yet our country stands alone in the benevolent and gigantic scheme of removing the liberated slave to a spot where the degradation of centuries may be forgotten, and where he may become a benefit, instead of a nuisance, to the world. Even in our own country the great subject of Colonization has as yet created but little sensation in the public mind. Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the scheme was first broached, by a few enlightened and benevolent statesmen of the old South and West, and during more than half of that time the result of the effort has hung in mournful suspense. Private and individual con-

tributions have alone sustained it.—The Union and State Governments have regarded it with cold indifference. Powerful interests in the North have frowned upon it. Even in the South, which has so vital an interest in its prosperity, it has at times been regarded with a jealous and distrustful eye, as tending to sap the deep foundations of domestic slavery. But under all discouragements, and against all opposition, the great scheme of Colonization has still gallantly held on its course, until faintly in the distance we catch the dim and distant outline of that magnificent destiny which we believe awaits it. It would be an easy task, did time permit, to point out the causes which have rendered the progress of Colonization so slow and painful. As I have already remarked, I attribute it to no want of Christian benevolence and enterprise. But without adverting to other obvious and well known causes, arising from the deep passions connected with slavery, it will be sufficient to remark, that the advantages resulting from Colonization are much better calculated to attract the attention of the statesman, reflecting in his closet, than of the great masses, who throng the fields and work-shops of our busy country. The danger which it seeks to counteract is comparatively distant, although surely approaching. Its fruits ripen slowly, and do not present themselves glaringly to the eye. Time is required for their development; and thought, foresight and reflection are essential to a clear apprehension of its distant consequences. The generation which sows the seed must not hope to reap the fruit. It must be content to cast its bread upon the waters, with a certainty that a great interval of time must elapse before the harvest will be ripe for the sickle. In this busy, bustling, fleeting world, men walk rather, by sight than by faith. A

quick and sure return, and a present sensible good, is imperiously demanded by the great masses, in return for their outlay of capital or labor; and the slow and distant, but gigantic and magnificent results of Colonization, however clearly discerned by the far-seeing statesman and philanthropist, are crowded out by the thousand and one schemes of present gain and rapid development which absorb the attention and dazzle the eyes of our countrymen. It is not my purpose, on the present occasion, to discuss the merits or demerits of slavery, either in a moral or political light. Whether it is a sin in itself, or whether it is countenanced, recognized and regulated by the Jewish and Christian code, is a question which I leave untouched. Whether the mere physical condition of the slave is one of misery, or whether, on the contrary, it is, in many important features, greatly superior to that of the English laborer, is of no importance to my present purpose. Whether it is a convenient and useful political institution, or whether, on the contrary, it is baneful to wealth and population, dishonoring to labor, and tending to encourage idleness and dissipation, are questions of legitimate discussion, at a proper time and place, but which do not come within the range of my present object. Like the doctrines of the ancient school-men—fate, free-will, and predestination—these questions may be discussed until all reason and charity are lost, and the passions of the heart awakened to a tempest, without arriving at any fixed and undeniable result. I will embark upon no such troubled and shoreless ocean. I will speak of that which I believe certainly is, and of that which I believe certainly will be, leaving the merits or demerits, the right or the wrong, to another time and another occasion.

It is my purpose to show, that

whatever may be the future destiny of African slavery in the region of the cotton plant and the sugar cane, in the Northern slave States, at least, it is not a permanent, but merely a temporary institution, which is even now slowly receding in a Southern direction, and if time be allowed, will certainly disappear. I wish, secondly, to show that this recession of slavery does not rid us of the black population, but leaves us encumbered with a moral and political nuisance in the shape of free blacks, of which we can only relieve ourselves, humanely and properly, by the Colonization Society. I wish, lastly, to show that the Colonization Society, in time, will not only relieve us of this insupportable pest, but will, in all probability, become the means of regenerating the African continent and converting it into great civilized and Christian nations. The two first propositions, in my opinion, are susceptible of rigid demonstration from admitted and undeniable facts, most of which are to be found in the census returns of the United States from 1790 down to the present time.—That since 1790 the frontiers of slavery have been slowly receding in a Southern direction, from some cause, and that this movement is still in progress, is a fact which, whether welcome or unwelcome, right or wrong, cannot possibly be denied. The final cause of this recession may be a matter of dispute; but if we take a glance at the progress of *public opinion* upon the question of slavery within the last century, we will be at no loss to conjecture the immediate cause of this great and remarkable phenomenon. Rather more than one hundred years ago, the slave trade was as legitimate a traffic, in the eyes of the world, as is now the transportation of ice from Boston to Calcutta, or of cotton from New Orleans to Liverpool. A Queen of Great Bri-

tain, in a speech from the throne, gravely congratulated her subjects upon her having obtained, by treaty with Spain, a monopoly of the slave trade from Africa to the Spanish West Indian colonies. Sixty ships would sail from Liverpool in one season, laden with shackles, hand-cuffs and toys, bound to the African coast for a cargo of slaves. The Rev. John Newton, a pious divine of the English Church, was for ten years engaged in the slave trade, after making a profession of religion, without losing character, and without scruples of conscience. The colonies of every nation in the New World, including all of the thirteen States, not only tolerated the institution at home, but were all directly or indirectly engaged in the slave trade, as open, legitimate and profitable traffic. Public opinion gradually and slowly underwent a change. But it was only after years of discussion, and an hundred baffled efforts, that the slave trade was abolished by England; and nearly the whole civilized world has followed in her wake. The Rev. John Newton's occupation, one hundred years ago, is now piracy by the maritime code of Christendom. Slavery was abolished in the West Indies by England, within the last few years, and nearly all the European kingdoms have followed or are following her example. Slavery towards the close of the last century, was abolished in the New England States, in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and all of those are now free States. The first census taken by the United States was in the year 1790. Long before then the movement had commenced in the New England States, and the returns only disclose to us its last stages; but the fragments exhibited are interesting, from the regularity of decrease which they exhibit. In 1790, Massachusetts and Maine had

become entirely free, while New Hampshire contained only 158, and Vermont 17. For all practical purposes, therefore, the four most Northern and Eastern States may be regarded as free. In them the revolution had become complete. But in the States south of them, the institution of slavery, although declining, was not yet extinct. Rhode Island still held 962; Connecticut 2,759; New York 21,324; New Jersey 11,428; Pennsylvania 3,737. From 1790 downward, the following table will correctly exhibit the decline of slavery at each succeeding census :

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
R. Island,	962	381	103	48	17	5
Conn.	2,759	951	310	97	25	17
Penn'a.	3,737	1,706	795	211	403	64
N. York,	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,088	75	4
N. Jersey,	11,423	11,422	10,851	7,657	2,254	674

There is nothing in this table worthy of particular remark beyond the fact that the general direction of the movement is clearly from North and East to South and West, and that the revolution had become complete in four New England States, and had made great progress in all, before it had commenced in New Jersey and when its progress in New York was inconsiderable. After remarking the general tendency of its progress from North to South, in those States which at present are designated as free, we would naturally look with some curiosity at the returns of the frontier slave States, in order to see whether the movement still continues in a Southern direction, or is altogether arrested in its course by the different character of the Southern population. We are not long kept in suspense upon this subject. The frontier fortresses of slavery are clearly composed of Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina upon the Eastern border, and of Missouri and Kentucky upon the West. If we are correct in fixing upon public opinion as the immediate cause of the decline of sla-

very, we would naturally suppose that the institution would give way in the North first, and that the resistance would be more stubborn as the revolution progressed Southward.—The climate of the North was never propitious to African slavery. Born under the burning sun of the Tropics, capable of enduring a heat under which the white man dies, the negro recoils from the North as from a natural enemy, and turns to the South as to his natural home. So strong is this instinctive tendency of his race, that all positive laws which seek to counteract it, will, in all probability, ultimately give way to the great natural law, which slowly impels him in that direction. When the institution is therefore attacked along its whole line, the weaker portions will first yield to the enemy, and the stronger parts will make a more stubborn resistance. When a coast of 1000 miles is slowly worn away by the breakers of a thousand years, it is the softer strata of clays, of shoals and of sands which are first devoured by the all-wasting element, and hollowed out in the shape of bays and spacious harbors, while the harder rocks stand firm against the encroaching waves, and in the form of abrupt and frowning promontories, continue for centuries to point out the original line of coast upon which the war of the breakers commenced. The institution was always sickly in Massachusetts and Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. And when the breath of public opinion breathed upon it throughout the world, it withered at once in the far North, and died without a struggle. A feeble resistance was made in the southern tier of the New England States—Connecticut and Rhode Island—and a somewhat obstinate stand was made in New York and New Jersey. But all in vain. It slowly receded south of Mason and Dixon's line, and en-

trenched itself in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, where a southern sun, and the manners of the people promised it a long abiding place. If there be any truth or reality in the principles which we have advanced, slavery ought to decline in Delaware first, then in Maryland, then in Columbia, afterwards in Virginia, and last of all in North Carolina, upon the Eastern frontier; while upon the West, it should decay more rapidly in Missouri than Kentucky; and Kentucky should precede Tennessee in its tendency to emancipation. Whether the result is an accident, or whether it proceeds from a deep-seated, all-pervading and permanent cause, we shall not stop to enquire; but certainly the returns of the census since 1790 exhibit a relative decline of slavery in the frontier States, bearing a singular conformity, in point of time, to their geographical exposure to a Northern influence.—In all of the States which we have mentioned, except Tennessee, a great change in this institution is distinctly perceptible, and is stronger or weaker, earlier or later, in remarkable accordance with the latitude of the State and its general exposure to a revolutionary movement, beginning in the distant Northeast and slowly extending Southward and Westward. A careful examination of the returns also discloses that this great movement passes through two distinct stages, and that the first stage invariably precedes and is as invariably followed by the last. When slavery is strong and vigorous in a State, when the withering blight from the North has not yet affected it, the black race almost invariably increase more rapidly than the white. The first symptom of decline is only comparative. This natural, or at least this original order of things, is reversed, and the white population begins to gain upon the negroes. This con-

tinues for a greater or less period, according to circumstances, generally about twenty years, when the last stage is ushered in, and the slave race begins to decrease in number. The ratio of decrease is generally accelerated from year to year, until time or a Legislative act of emancipation shall finally close the drama. As early as 1790, Delaware had already passed through the first stage of relative decline, and was entering upon the last stage of positive decline. The following table correctly represents the decline of slavery in that State since 1790:

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
No. slaves,	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605

Maryland comes next in geographical order, and she is twenty years behind Delaware and twenty years ahead of Virginia, in the great movement which we are endeavoring to illustrate. Maryland enters upon the first stage of relative decrease in 1800, and in 1820 she enters upon the second and last stage of positive decrease; while Virginia enters upon the first stage in 1820, and upon the last in 1840. It is certainly somewhat remarkable that the same interval should separate these two States both in the first and last stages of decline, and it tends to prove a regularity too marked to be attributed to accident. Here is a view of the relative strength of the whites and negroes in Maryland since 1790:

	1790.	1800.	1810.
Slaves,	103,036	105,635	111,502
Whites,	208,649	216,326	235,117
	1820.	1830.	1840.
Slaves,	107,398	102,294	89,737
Whites,	260,222	291,108	318,204

From these tables it appears that in 1800 the whites had increased upon the slaves one and one-tenth per cent.; that this ratio, in 1810, had increased to three and one-fifth per cent.; in 1820 to thirteen per cent., accompanied with a positive decline of slaves; in 1830 to fifteen and one-tenth per cent., with a continued and

slightly accelerated decline of slaves; and in 1840 to twenty and one-half per cent., with a rapidly accelerated decline of slaves.

The District of Columbia comes next in geographical order, and illustrates the unbroken regularity of the movement with striking force. We find that the District entered the first stage twenty years later than Maryland, and entered upon the last stage ten years earlier than Virginia. The following table represents the condition of slavery in the District from 1800 to 1840:

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Whites,	10,066	16,079	22,614	27,563	30,657
Slaves,	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694

We see here that as late as 1810, slavery was vigorous and untouched by the blight which had fallen sharply upon Delaware, and had been sensibly felt in Maryland; for since 1800 the slaves in the District had increased upon the whites nearly seven per cent. But in 1820 the tables were decidedly turned, and the whites increased twenty-two per cent. upon the slaves; in 1830 they had increased twenty-four and three-tenths upon the slaves, accompanied by a positive decline of the slaves of two and a half per cent., which was accelerated, in 1840, to a positive decline of twenty-three and two-tenths per cent.

The noble old Commonwealth of Virginia comes next in geographical order, and before I had examined the returns of her population, I thought it probable that the theory of unbroken progression from North to South, which had thus far been sustained with singular uniformity, would vanish into air, when tested by the census of the Old Dominion. She was the oldest and the proudest of the slave States. Strong in ancient renown, in the immortal names which have graced her history, in the vast extent of her territory and resources, and in the haughty but generous car-

valier stock from which she sprung, it was natural to suppose that she would cling to her ancient institutions with an obstinate tenacity which would severely test the strength and permanence of the slow revolution which was rolling upon her. Accordingly we find that from 1790 to 1810, while all the States north of her were slowly crumbling before the advancing tide, she remained erect and undaunted, her slave population steadily increasing upon her white. But in 1820, when all her barriers to the North had been broken down, when Delaware was far advanced in the last stage of decline, when Maryland had passed through the first stage and was advancing rapidly in the second, the proud Old Dominion began slowly to roll and rock like a ship at anchor before the force of an ocean swell. The mighty movement had reached her borders, slow, massive, noiseless—a moral element as resistless as the wave which wears away the rock, before which, fixed and inveterate habits, the fiery passions of the heart, the barrier of human laws, and the pride of ancient renown arrayed themselves in vain. The regularity of its march Southward was not for a moment interrupted. As Connecticut had followed Massachusetts, as New York had followed Connecticut, as Delaware had followed New York, as Maryland had followed Delaware, so Virginia followed Maryland. In 1820, for the first time, her white race began to increase upon her slaves; in 1830, the ratio of increase was largely accelerated, and in 1840, Virginia had entered the last stage of positive decrease, her slaves having decreased in number nearly 21,000, while her white population had increased more than 45,000. The following tables correctly represent the relative growth and decline of her population since 1790:

	1790.	1800.	1810.
Whites,	442,115	514,280	551,534
Slaves,	293,427	345,796	392,518
	1820.	1830.	1840.
Whites,	603,337	694,300	740,968
Slaves,	425,153	469,757	448,987

North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri may next be considered together, as they each have only entered upon the first stage of comparative decline, and all of them are twenty years later than Virginia in entering upon that stage. Until 1830, slavery manifested no symptom of decline in either of the three last named States. In all of them, up to that time, the slave race had decidedly increased upon the whites, and no change was indicated in either until the census of 1840. It then appeared, that as Maryland was twenty years behind Delaware, as Virginia was twenty years behind Maryland, so the last three named States were twenty years behind Virginia, in entering upon the first stage of comparative decline. But this equality in point of time is by no means accompanied with an equality in the degree of intensity with which they have followed in the wake of the States north of them.—If the regularity which we have thus far seen exhibited, in the progress from North to South, (when no local causes control it,) should be permanent in its character, arising from a deep-seated and permanent cause, we would naturally suppose that Missouri would be foremost—if not in time, at least in intensity—that Kentucky would be next, and that N. Carolina would be last. Whether it is merely accidental or otherwise, certainly the census returns of 1840, display a vast difference in the strength of the inclination to freedom exhibited by the three States. North Carolina changes her course slowly and lazily, as a vessel almost becalmed, would yield to the gentlest breath of a rising breeze. Kentucky tacks with rather more decision and

rapidity, but seems still only half resolved upon her future course, and her step is slow and wavering. Missouri, on the contrary, turns with sudden violence and rushes along her new path with the impetuous speed of the dark and troubled stream from which she derives her name. In North Carolina, between 1830 and 1840, the whites had increased upon the blacks about two per cent., in Kentucky three and a half per cent., in Missouri fifty per cent. But this difference, great as it is, does not fully express the relative vehemence with which the change was made. At the census of 1830, in North Carolina, the slaves had increased upon the whites 7 per cent., in Kentucky 11.4 per cent., in Missouri 41 per cent. The relative violence of the change may, therefore, be somewhat loosely indicated by the figures 9, 14, 9 and 91. No doubt great allowance should be made for the rapid growth of Missouri, and the nearly stationary condition of North Carolina; but after all due weight is given to that circumstance, the difference is very remarkable. The following tables are copied from the census returns:

	1790.	1800.	1810.
N. Carolina—Whites,	288,204	337,764	376,410
Slaves,	100,572	133,296	168,824
	1820.	1830.	1840.
Whites,	419,200	472,843	484,879
Slaves,	205,017	245,601	245,817
	1790.	1800.	1810.
Kentucky—Whites,	61,133	179,871	324,237
Slaves,	11,830	40,343	80,561
	1820.	1830.	1840.
Whites,	434,826	517,787	590,253
Slaves,	126,732	165,213	182,258
	1810.	1820.	1830.
Missouri—Whites,	17,227	56,017	114,795
Slaves,	3,011	10,222	25,091
			1840.
			323,888
			58,240

Now upon an examination of the returns of Arkansas, lying immediately south of Missouri, of Tennessee lying south of Kentucky, and of South Carolina, which is protected on her northern frontier by the Old North State, we find them entirely unaffected by the great changes which have occurred north of them. In

all of these States the slave race is still increasing more rapidly than the white, and has done so as far back as we have any account of their population. So slight, partial, and temporary are the exceptions to a broad general rule, that in all States south of Kentucky and North Carolina, the slave race has always and does yet, increase more rapidly than the whites, that it may with confidence be regarded as a fixed and general law. Out of thirty-one enumerations of population in these States, there are three which show a slight increase of the whites over the blacks, and twenty-eight which show the reverse in marked and striking characters. These three exceptions were local and temporary, and cannot shake the general rule, which rests upon causes well understood, and which have often been elucidated.

I have said that the last stage of slavery was naturally closed by a legislative act of emancipation. That this has been the case in the States north of Mason and Dixon's line will not be disputed, and need not be shown. Whether the same result may or may not be expected in the northern slave States, is a question upon which different opinions may be expected to exist. But if such a result were to occur, we would naturally suppose, from the remarkable regularity which has marked the other stages of the movement, that Delaware would take the lead, that Maryland would follow, and that Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky, would succeed. Now it is well known, that less than two years ago, a bill for the emancipation of her slaves, passed one branch of the Delaware Legislature, and was arrested in the Senate by a single vote. That her representative in Congress, during the last winter, was seen voting upon the Wilmot proviso with the

northern members against the south in unbroken array, and without distinction of parties, and that for all practical purposes Delaware is now to be regarded as essentially a free State. Assuming that an act of emancipation will pass the Delaware Legislature in the year 1850, and that the same intervals of time will mark the last act, which have distinguished the preceding stages in the several States, the great problem of the duration of slavery in the frontier States, would be easily solved. Maryland would then pass an act of emancipation in 1870; Virginia in 1890; Kentucky, Missouri, and North Carolina about the year 1910—unless the rapid movement of Missouri should cause her to outstrip her sisters and anticipate the usual period. I will readily admit, however, that such a prediction, however amusing to the fancy, and however possible in its accomplishment, would rest upon no such secure and immovable basis, as does the great proposition which I have endeavored to illustrate, to wit: that slavery is not permanent in the northern slave States, but is slowly receding in a southern direction, and if time be allowed, will entirely disappear from our borders. There are in the natural as well as in the moral world, great and slow movements, both of recession and advance, often continued through centuries of change, which arrest the eye of the naturalist and philosopher, and the final result of which is confidently predicted long before it is clearly unfolded to the busy masses of mankind. No naturalist hesitates with absolute certainty to declare, that the buffalo, the beaver, and the Indian races, are drawing near the close of their career, and are destined in a few brief years to disappear forever. Their recession from east to west commenced nearly three centuries ago,

when the bark of the Pilgrim race first grated upon the Plymouth sands. The wild barbaric chivalry which now chases the buffalo, or follows the war path over the boundless prairies of the Far West, once roamed upon the banks of the Delaware and drank of the mountain sources of the Hudson. The fated race of the Anglo-Saxon came over the blue waters from the distant east, and from that moment the death knell of the indigenous tribes has rung mournfully in the ear of the world. No human power, not the combined armies and navies of Christendom, no paper protests, or legislative enactment, can arrest the melancholy march of the Indian race to their ocean grave in the Far West. Their retreat from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, running through three centuries of time, and illustrated by the heroism of King Philip and Tecumseh, will live in the annals of the world, but all else will perish. Even now, in the language of the prophet of old, we may say "their time is near to come, and their days shall not be prolonged." No less distinct, although of far later origin, is the recession of the Spanish, and the advance of the Anglo-Saxon race from North to South. This has been slowly progressing for fifty years, and, as early as 1832, had developed itself so distinctly, that the profound and far-seeing De Toqueville predicted the events of the last few years almost with the minute accuracy of a history of the past. For good or for evil, for weal or woe, the Anglo-Saxon race advances westward and southward with a haughty step which no paper barrier can arrest, and the Indian and Mexican retreat before him, perishing as they recede. Not less distinctly marked, but with a step more noiseless and slow, is that great combined moral and physical recession which I have

endeavored to illustrate. There is a steadiness along a vastly extended line, a slow, sullen, massive regularity, which suggests the idea of vast power, and fixed and immutable purpose. It hears no remonstrance, it respects no prejudice, it regards no boundary, it pauses for no obstacle. Day and night, summer and winter, with a step that never tires, yet which never seems to move, it still rolls on through granite and steel to its far destiny in the distant south. What is that destiny, and where is the home which nature has provided for this slow and sable wanderer? Shall he dwell for long centuries among the sugar canes of Louisiana and Texas? Shall he pitch his tent in the marshy and death-girdled islands of the West Indian seas? Shall he gradually mingle with the swarthy bands of Mexico, and share with them the long and disastrous retreat through centuries of hopeless contest to the distant shores of the Amazon and Orinoco? Or like the crew of the fabled Phantom ship, shall he be

"A wanderer o'er eternity,  
Whose bark drives on and on, and anchored  
ne'er shall be?"

To these questions I have at present no answer. The task which I undertook was far more simple and easy. I asserted that slavery was slowly retiring to the South, and I have proved it. That a revolution has begun in all of the frontier slave States, and is nearly complete in some, I have shown, as I think, by indisputable facts. That this revolution is destined to go forward and not backward in the States where it has commenced, I have not a shadow of doubt. To what new States it may be extended, or whether it will be extended to any, is a question which I leave entirely untouched.

My second proposition is so easily established, and so universally admitted, by all who have examined

the subject, that but for the sake of displaying the enormity of the evil which threatens us, I should not dwell upon it at all. As it is, I will briefly point out a few leading features connected with it, and pass on to the last subject, which I have undertaken to illustrate.

Of the myriads of free negroes which encumber the free States, I shall say nothing. I will merely advert to this class as it exists in the frontier slave States. In Delaware, although the slaves since 1790 have decreased from 8,887 to 2,605, yet in Delaware there were nearly 17,000 free negroes in 1840, and at that time, and for nearly twenty years back, they had increased in a ratio nearly five times greater than the whites. In Maryland, although the slaves had decreased in 30 years from 111,502 to 89,737, yet the free blacks had increased during the same time from about 33,000 to 63,078 and the ratio of their increase had been greatly more rapid than the whites. In Virginia, the free blacks had increased from about 12,000 in 1790, to about 50,000 in 1840, and the ratio of their increase until 1840 was generally double that of the whites, in 1840 it was slightly less. In Kentucky, the free blacks have increased from 114 in 1790 to 7,317 in 1840. Between 1830 and 1840, the whites in Kentucky had increased about 14 per cent. while the free blacks had increased about 49 per cent. In the census of 1830 the whites in Kentucky had increased 19 per cent. while the free blacks had increased 78 per cent. It is worthy of remark that the free blacks are increasing in Kentucky, with a rapidity immensely greater than that with which they increase in Tennessee, and that in Missouri the ratio of their increase is immensely superior to that of Kentucky. In the six States which we have denominated

the Northern slave States, there were in 1840, 160,502 free blacks, whose ratio of increase, if Missouri be omitted, was double that of the whites in the same States, and including Missouri, was still considerably more rapid than that of the whites. I am aware that the natural ratio of increase of the free blacks in the Northern States is greatly inferior to that of the whites, and that in the South it is inferior to that of the slaves. I am also aware that it is the constant accession which the free blacks of Kentucky receive from continued emancipation, which swells their number so rapidly. The same cause no doubt contributes to swell the ratio of increase in the other frontier slave States. But this does not in the slightest degree lessen the danger arising from the rapidity with which they are increasing. Unless counteracted by powerful and stringent legislation, of a character which can hardly be maintained for a long time, the free blacks of Kentucky must for many years continue to increase far more rapidly than the whites. Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, are absolutely flooded, and Kentucky is following in their footsteps with a rapidity which will soon cause her to look around for a remedy. What shall she do? Instruct them, Christianize them, convert them into good, enlightened, and industrious citizens? Alas! the dream of Abon Hassan, in the Arabian tale, was not more vain and mischievous. Take away from man all that is lofty and ennobling in his nature, the love of praise, the deathless thirst for renown, the ambition that impels, the hope that cheers, the desire to be loved, to be admired, to live in the memory of his fellows, and what do you leave him? Why you leave him the base emotion of *fear*, and the low passion for the gratification of his animal appetites! What shall

stimulate the emancipated slave in Kentucky, to noble exertion? In what walk, profession, or calling, shall he seek to rise to honor? Where is the high hope that is to cheer him in the long struggle of life? Will all the virtues of humanity united in his single person, lift him to a social level with the humblest of the white race? Will temperance and self-denial, unblemished integrity, daring courage, and lofty genius, cause his color and race to be forgotten, and lift him to a level with the mighty and noble of the land? The convict, discharged from the penitentiary, may hope one day to rise to honor, for he may change his name and his place, and none may recognize him as the condemned felon who was disgraced. But where is the fountain in which the emancipated slave can wash away the damning mark, which consigns him to infamy and contempt. He is driven with scorn from every walk of honorable ambition. Not for him is the bar or the pulpit, the favor of the people, the soldier's renown, or the scholar's wreath. What then shall he do? Why let him eat and drink like the dog or wolf, and let him sleep away, if he can, the memory of his degradation. The question is not what shall *he* do, but what shall *we* do! Sixty-two thousand free blacks in Maryland! Fifty thousand in Virginia, and seventeen thousand in little Delaware, all increasing more rapidly than the whites. Kentucky and Missouri following rapidly in their wake, with a space decidedly accelerated every year. Why, in fifty or an hundred years the evil would become intolerable. Shall we drive them from us? Where shall we drive them? westward on Missouri, eastward on Virginia, northward on Ohio, or southward on Tennessee. Will Ohio give them shelter and a home? John

Randolph's negroes most eloquently respond to the inquiry. Shall we put them to the sword, as an enemy in our midst, which we cannot propitiate, and dare not leave at liberty? Let us look around and see if humanity cannot suggest a less desperate remedy. There is upon the western coast of the African continent, a vast tract of fertile territory, capable of furnishing subsistence to 50,000,000 of men. It is thinly tenanted by barbarous tribes of negroes, whose grade of civilization is about equal to that of the Indian in his wildest state. Here is the natural cradle of the negro race. Here he was originally planted by the Creator, and from this coast he was torn by violence more than 300 years ago. Nature has given to the negro a constitution, adapted to its burning sun and deadly night-dew, but the white man sickens and dies where the negro thrives and prospers. The Great Author of nature, who has created such an infinite variety of plants and animals, has generally assigned to each a local habitation and a home, adapted to its nature, from which, if left to itself, it will rarely wander. The natural habitation of the negro is under the African tropical sun. About twenty-five years ago, when the free blacks began to press heavily upon Delaware and Maryland, and when the future increase of the evil began distinctly to disclose itself, a few enlightened and benevolent philanthropists purchased territory of the natives on the African coast, and persuaded a small colony of free blacks to risk themselves as pioneers of civilization, in the ancient land of their fathers. From that time to the present, there has been a constant, but feeble flow of population to the colony, commensurate with the smallness of the fund, and poverty of resources, which has heretofore cramped the exertions

of the society. The infant colony has now a population of about 5,000 emancipated blacks or their descendants; they are upon extremely friendly terms with the native tribes; they have, by peaceable purchases from time to time, added largely to the territory originally bought, and have now honestly paid for territory equal in extent to the whole of England, and having a sea coast of about 300 miles. All mechanical arts, all liberal professions, the occupations of commerce, and of politics, are successfully carried on by the negro race. They already own seven merchant vessels, and their exports already reach the sum of \$140,000 annually. Liberia already numbers twenty-three Christian churches, with 1,700 communicants; her missionaries are actively employed among the barbarous tribes around them; at least 15,000 natives have already become subject to their influence, have abandoned idolatry, have adopted a civilized costume and habits, and are ardently seeking to elevate themselves to a level with the colonists, by sending their children to their schools, and attending their churches. They have adopted a republican constitution upon the model of our State governments, and their courts of law, and legislative sessions, have already assumed the decorum and regularity which have heretofore peculiarly marked the infant settlements of the Anglo-Saxon race. The petty kings of barbarous tribes, for at least 200 miles in the interior of Africa, are eagerly seeking to open a friendly intercourse with the colonists, and are already negotiating for the privilege of sending their children to their schools. All this has occurred within twenty-five years, since the first emigrant from the United States landed upon the African coast, in defiance of furious opposition from the north, deep-seated jealousy in a

portion of the south, unaided by State or national wealth, and solely upheld by the scanty contributions of private benevolence. Nothing is more common in our State, than a complaint of the exceeding slowness of the operations of the society. Twenty-five years, to many, seems an age—a little eternity, within which, Africa should have been Christianized, and every free black in the Union removed. Such persons will perhaps be surprised to hear, that the growth of Liberia, in all the elements of future prosperity, is more rapid than that of any colony, with whose history we are intimately acquainted, not excepting that of the United States.

The first English colony settled upon the shores of the New World in 1586, and twenty-five years thereafter, their number did not exceed five hundred souls, among whom life and property were so insecure, that they were governed by all the rigor of martial law. At least forty years had elapsed from the first attempt at settlement, before the united colonies of Great Britain had equalled the growth of Liberia, and nowhere save in New England, was the political and religious constitution of society equally firm and stable. There is not a Spanish colony at this day, where civil and religious rights are as well understood, and as firmly established, as in the infant Republic of Liberia. The little colony maintains democratic institutions in peace and in security, administers justice, and levies taxes, maintains a prodigious ascendancy among the surrounding tribes, who regard her with admiration and wonder, without a standing army, and without tumult or disorder. There is not an old established government in Europe, at this day, which would dare to imitate her example. No doubt her growth has been slow, but it is

easy to show that the slowness of her growth was absolutely necessary to her future greatness, and is the surest evidence which man can derive, that she is destined to be a light to the African world, and a home to the emancipated slave of America. Upon what basis do I rest this confident prediction? None but an empiric or enthusiast pretends to be capable of penetrating the future, save by the diligent observation of the past. We argue from the operation of known causes to their future effects, with absolute certainty, both in the natural and moral world, and the business of life would not be carried on for another day, but for a fixed and universal belief in the constancy of the rule. Democratic institutions are of all others the most difficult to maintain, and no nation has ever yet successfully maintained them, save by a long previous training, upon a small scale at first, and gradually enlarging its bounds, as by practice it becomes more skillful in the art of governing. Such was the growth of the American Republic. The nucleus of American greatness, the embryo of that colossal power, whose shadow is thrown darkly over the future of the Old World, was the little Pilgrim Church, which the Mayflower bore over the wintry ocean, and left to the mercy of Heaven, upon the cold and rocky shore of Plymouth. The stern morality, the mature, yet ardent taste for religious freedom, was the solid foundation, upon which, slowly and gradually, a vast superstructure has been raised. It was easy for a single Christian church to establish and maintain a republic, while a million of men in the same situation, without previous experience, would have been lost in the Babel and Anarchy of their own numbers. The accession to their number was slow and gradual, composed chiefly of the

same grave and sober material, and an hundred and fifty years of experience in the exercise of democratic institutions, leaning partially for support upon the British crown, was necessary, before the infant Republic was ready to walk forth in the world *alone*! The earth has yet seen no other example of democratic institutions maintained upon a great scale. France attempted it with a population of 25,000,000, and the world has scarcely yet recovered from the shock of her example. England, Hayti, Mexico, all have failed in a like attempt, because their essay was on too large a scale, and from the want of previous and gradual preparation. Liberia, beginning like New England, upon a small scale, with a well selected material, slowly and gradually increasing, has already passed the critical period of infancy, and will soon become capable of bearing large accessions of our black population, without anarchy or confusion. But what would have been the fate of the infant colony, if twenty years ago, the 300,000 free blacks of the United States, with all their ignorance and vice, had been hurled upon them at once. It requires but little sagacity, to declare, that the light of the young Republic would have sunk forever beneath the deluge of this worse than vandal barbarism. He who expects that an age of miracles will return, that the operation of second causes will be dispensed with, and that time cease to be an element in the advancement of human affairs, may regret that the growth of Liberia has been slow and gradual. But the enlightened and steady friend of the African race, will not be discouraged by a circumstance, which he regards as a happy omen of future grandeur and renown. All that is great and permanent, and salutary on earth, is slow in its development. The bird,

the insect, the flower, that rushes earliest to maturity, is ever the first to perish and decay. Of all the animals, which inhabit our earth, the infancy of *man* is the longest, the most helpless, and the most painful, yet he alone, of all the busy throng, is destined to triumph over death, and survive even the wreck of the planet he inhabits. Of all the pageants which have dazzled the eyes of the earth, the Empire of Napoleon was the most splendid and glorious. Like the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it sprung up to maturity in a single night, and so massive were its proportions, so gigantic seemed its strength, that the profound and far reaching sagacity of even Pitt and McIntosh, were at fault, and predicted for it a duration, commensurate with the iron materials of which it seemed composed. But scarcely were the predictions recorded, when the mighty mass crumbled in ruins, and in less than twelve months, scarce a wreck remained visible to the eye. Not so the vast fabric of Roman greatness. From a little association of shepherds and herdsmen, upon the banks of a trifling stream, it gradually and slowly rose, through long centuries of continued growth, to the empire of the world. Where are now the enemies that grappled with her green youth, or triumphed over her declining years? Carthage and Macedon, Goths, and Vandals, Parthians and Huns, are names that have long passed away. Religions, languages, empires, all have perished, but the eternal city still lifts her grey head above the wreck of dead empires, and even now the eyes of the world are turned to her, with an interest as fresh and as strong, as when two thousand years ago she grasped the sceptre of the world. Liberia grows slowly, but she consolidates her strength, and becomes familiarized to self-government. Besides her na-

tural growth, and the accession of strength which she will slowly receive from the native tribes, there cannot be a rational doubt, that the emigration from this country is destined very largely to increase. As the numbers of the free blacks increase in the frontier slave States, and I have shown that they will continue to increase rapidly, their condition will gradually become more and more disagreeable and uneasy. The public feelings against them is daily becoming stronger. At the same time Liberia will every year become a more desirable residence to them. The facility of intercourse so recently established, will soon dispel the vague horror which distance and ignorance have cast over the country. As soon as they thoroughly understand the advantages of Liberia, and as soon as they feel a little more sensibly the evil and annoyance of a residence here, and both events are rapidly approaching, there will be little difficulty in finding emigrants willing to go at the expense of the colony. The rapidly growing nuisance of a free black population, will, in all probability, increase the amount of private contribution, and will certainly awaken the States most severely pressed, to the necessity of an annual appropriation. Before many years have passed, and when the intercourse with Liberia shall have greatly increased, the most intelligent and wealthy of the free blacks, will gladly emigrate at their own expense, and at a still later period, the tendency of the free blacks to Liberia, will become as general and irresistible, as is now that of the pauper population of Europe to our own shores. The same causes which produce the one, must inevitably produce the other. The enormous increase of Dutch emigration, since so easy a communication by mail has been opened with Germany, is very striking, and

steps are now in progress, which will render the communication between the free blacks of America and Liberia, easy and familiar. There can be no doubt that Liberia will with every year become more able to bear the increased emigration, which must soon pour in upon her, just as America is now able to sustain an annual influx of nearly 300,000 ignorant foreigners, which one hundred years ago would have seriously endangered her government.

As religious oppression in the old world caused a constant stream of emigration to the infant colonies of New England—as that emigration has slowly increased during the last two hundred years, until now it has swelled to a roaring flood which threatens to overwhelm us—so the uneasy and degraded condition of the free black in this country, contrasted with the brilliant prospect which invites him to Liberia, with the daily increasing facility of intercourse between America and Liberia, together with the continued and increasing operation of that great movement which I have endeavored to illustrate, will cause the tide of emigration to set towards the African shore at last with a force which even the most sanguine can now scarcely imagine. All the great causes now in operation, are most surely destined to continue in existence, and to grow in power. The root and foundation of the whole, the life and soul of the mighty movement, is the public opinion of the Christian and civilized world. If that shall halt in its forward movement of the last hundred years, if it shall retrace all the steps which it has taken, if slavery shall again cover New England, Jamaica, and St. Domingo, and the slave trade once more darken the ocean with its legitimate flag, then the death-knell of Liberia has struck, and the hope

of African civilization is vain. But if the march of public opinion is onward and not backward, then shall the long night of African barbarism come to a close, and the starry flag of her great republic shall yet flout the blue skies of the tropical world. Time, the mighty workman, the great philosopher, the builder up of truth, and the destroyer of error—time alone is necessary to disclose to a wondering world the incredible tale of African greatness. Let time roll on for the short space of a single human life, the three score and ten years, which the child now living may well hope to witness, and what will that child see upon the far Libe-rian coast? A cluster of little republics extending three hundred miles upon the coast, and two hundred miles in the interior. Their surface is dotted with villages and their ports are crowded with shipping. We hear every where the familiar accents of our own language, and we see every where the evidences of that all-pervading commercial activity which democratic institutions and a maritime situation never fail to engender. The population is yet thin, except in the seaport towns, but churches, villages, and dwellings, are rising with magical rapidity in the interior, and every thing displays the bustle and activity of a young and growing people. But what is seventy years in the life of a nation? Let time still roll on, and look not again at the young republic until her childhood is passed, and her strength confirmed by the years of a nation's growth. Let three times the span of man's brief existence be allowed her—let two hundred years roll away—let her growth be incomparably below that of Ohio, and after the next forty years, let her ratio of increase be only that of the whole United States, and you have a republic of ten millions of souls. Let democratic

freedom, and geographical position, exert but one half the influence upon her that it has shown in the Anglo-Saxon race, and her flag will cover the ocean and ransack every sea with the rich produce of her tropical climate. Let the protestant religion have one half the influence with them which it has exercised over the more favored races of the earth, and the interior of Africa will sparkle in the light of the Christian faith, and the active hum of civilized industry will awaken the echoes of her long slumbering mountains. Why should not these things be? Do we ask that any miracle should be performed? Do we expect that nature shall alter her ordinary course, or even increase by a single degree the ordinary rapidity of her step? So far from this being the case, we even abate somewhat of the ordinary power of second causes, in deference to the supposed inferiority of the African race—an inferiority assumed in argument, but never yet proved by the haughty races which have hitherto oppressed them; for if all men are really descended from Adam, the difference of races is the result of accidental, and not permanent and original causes. We assign to the African upon the Liberian coast, only one half of the growth of the Anglo-Saxon, within the same period, upon the American continent. What philosopher or politician in the days of King James, in the tobacco plantation of Jamestown, or the little Pilgrim Church of the wilderness, saw the mighty empire which in two hundred years was to bestride the American continent from the Isthmus of Darien to the North Pole, and move among the crowns of the old world with so haughty a crest? Admit that the negro belongs to the race of Adam, and that long continued moral causes will operate upon him as they have done upon other races of man, and all the difficulties of

African civilization are solved by the simple lapse of time.

In conclusion, I may remark, that there is an inherent *probability* in the event which I have predicted, from its accordance with the general tendency to *compensation*, and an equalizing adjustment of the balance of good or evil, traces of which are clearly apparent in the history of the world. Power and civilization, greatness and renown, have never been permanent in races or localities, climates or colors. Within the short period of authentic history, the sceptre of civilization and power has been successively wielded by many different races, from all of whom in turn it has been wrested by another race. It has shown itself equally averse to a permanent residence in any quarter of the globe, and has alternately occupied and abandoned many regions of the earth, which have successively passed through the extremes of power and degradation, of refinement and barbarism. Assyria and Egypt at one time monopolized the power, the arts, and the science of the world. They have long been sunk in barbarism and degradation. The freedom, the eloquence, the renown of Greece, once held the world in admiration and fear; but for long centuries she has been the slave of barbarism and as barbarous as her oppressors. Italy has alternately been the seat of freedom and slavery, power and weakness, enlightened elegance and gross superstition. Within the last four hundred years Spain has passed through the extremes of freedom and renown, slavery and disgrace. Power and civilization seem thus far to have travelled from the far east in a western direction, successively visiting and deserting almost every race and region in its route. Even the cheerless deserts of Arabia have not been always deserted, and the darkness of

the middle ages was cheered by the science, the civilization, and the renown of her Saracen Caliphs. Almost every other race has had its day of light, however deep the darkness which has followed. But the lot of the negro has as yet been an unmingled heritage of woe. That beautiful system of *compensation* which pervades the work of the Creator, by which any apparent injustice or defect in one gift to his creatures is atoned for and *compensated* in some other way, is finely illustrated by Paley, and is too familiar to be dwelt upon by me. And if the African negro is not the only one of his creatures to whom the rule does not apply, we would suppose it natural, that at some time and in some way, the long delayed hour of compensation would arrive. What a splendid illustration of the rule will be given, if the negro race shall finally be exalted by the same hand which laid them low. If arts and civilization, wealth and renown, life and immortality, shall be bestowed

upon their country, by the Anglo-Saxon, in return for the dark atrocity of the slave trade, and the long bondage of the deadly rice swamp. Who will not rejoice if such shall finally be the result? Who would not wish in his day and generation to contribute his feeble aid in atoning for a great wrong inflicted by his race in other days, and in converting it into an incalculable blessing to generations yet unborn? True we can never witness the final consummation of the work. We cannot, except by long anticipation, feast our eyes upon the spectacle of African regeneration. But even we can gaze upon the germination of the plant whose flower and fruit will yet gladden the eyes of our children. It is our duty to aid its struggling infancy—to enlist the sympathy of our countrymen in its support, to protect it as far as possible from the blind fury of its enemies, with the thorough conviction, that the revolution of a few brief years will place it upon a foundation which may bid defiance to opposition.

Letter from a Colored Man in New York.

THE following letter from *George H. Baltimore*, we intended to have published sooner, but it was crowded out by a press of other matter.—We now lay it before our readers as a specimen of the change that is taking place in the minds of many of the colored people respecting Liberia.

WHITENALL VILLAGE,  
January 19, 1848.

REV. WM. McLAIN: I received the December Repository of 1847, by paying its postage, from a second person. I can assure you that I read its pages with the profoundest interest. I also received the January

Repository for the present year, containing the interesting documents of the new and independent State—its Declaration of Independence and its Constitution. I see the notice of the thirty-first anniversary of the American Colonization Society at the Federal Capital, Washington. My desire is that the grace of God may fall on its membership, and wise counsel attend its deliberations, for it kills two birds with one stone, as the old saying has it. It takes the colored man poor and mean—yea, almost child-like to any thing that is manly in the United States—with his consent, and places him on a continent where the half bushel which covered his intellectual faculties from the world

is thrown off, and already begins to give light around. 2d. It takes away the flimsy objection, (by opening a door for those who have slaves to send them to Liberia) for we will not live in the same State or country with them where they are called free. My imaginary objection against this philanthropic institution was, not that they could not establish the colony; not that they would not aid in its growth; but would they, in a century or half century, when the colonists required their independence, would not the members of the American Colonization Society, some of whose members actually held men as slaves, with those who did not, construe it some way into the hands of the government of the United

States, so that they would eventually have to revolutionize from the United States as the United States did from Great Britain. The problem is solved. The Government of Liberia declares that the American Colonization Society has fulfilled all its engagements, and Liberia is a free political State; and it is clearly to be seen that its citizens have a just conception of paying honor to, whom honor is due, by rewarding their indefatigable Governor, J. J. Roberts, with the first Presidential Chair.—So my imaginary objection is blown to the winds.

Yours in the cause of the oppressed and Colonization.

GEO. H. BALTIMORE.

#### Resignation of Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh.

THE Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh having resigned his agency in Indiana, presents in the last number of the *Colonizationist* his valedictory address, from which we make the following extracts:

In taking a final leave of our friends, therefore, we do so under feelings of peculiar satisfaction, in view of the very prosperous condition in which we leave our cause. We shall ever be its devoted friend and advocate, in private capacity, we shall hold ourself ready to defend it to the last against the assaults and slanders of its enemies. We hope the auxiliary societies in Indiana will keep up their organizations, hold public meetings, and make their annual contributions. In the future, it will afford us great pleasure to meet the many friends we have made throughout the State, should fortune favor us so much, here or elsewhere. It is an honor and a pleasure to be associated with such persons as have patronized

our cause in this State. Indeed we shall ever esteem it an honor, to be identified with the colonization cause, as we have been in our recent agency. May Heaven prosper the American Colonization Society—crown Liberia with signal success, long life and much renown—engage the hearts of all good men in its support, and bring speedy relief and great elevation to the colored race.

But while circumstances have compelled us to take the course we have done, the interest of the great cause abroad is not to be affected, adversely, in the slightest degree. So far from it, the events of the past year have given to our glorious cause an impetus, which will enable it to arise to its true position before the American people and before the world. It has witnessed, in the advance movements of its colonies in Liberia, results which have crowned it with imperishable honors and filled its friends and patrons with inexpressible delight. The proud posi-

tion now occupied by Liberia, as a free, independent Republic, a sovereign and enlightened nation, reflects back upon its founders and the American Colonization Society, a radiant light which vindicates the wisdom of its policy, and the benevolence of its schemes, in a degree which will bid defiance to all efforts, ever again to obscure her prospects, or check her future career, in doing a work, the accomplishment of which will essentially benefit the whole human race, and powerfully tend to revolutionize the African continent, and extend to the ends of the earth.

INDIANA will share in this work. The good seed already sown will not be lost. There are thousands of true and generous friends in our State, whose pleasure it will be to perform a noble part in so great a work. A very large majority of our citizens are now right on this subject, in

sentiment. The time is at hand, when their influence will be used to undeceive the colored people of this country, who have long been imposed upon, by hearing doleful accounts of the designs of Colonizationists and the character of Liberia. Already the colored people of Illinois, in a convention of six or seven hundred, have taken action on the subject, and sent an agent to examine the country, who will return and report—doubtless favorably; when there will be a general emigration. There are now many *emigrants* who have engaged their passage, in the East, who will sail during the present year. Liberia, as a REPUBLIC, will win to her embrace thousands every year, who will go on their own charges. These are the prospects before us. They are cheering in the extreme.

[From the Presbyterian Herald.]

Rev. H. W. Ellis.

OUR readers will remember this name as being that of a colored man, a slave, who under great difficulties succeeded in procuring a highly respectable education, and was finally licensed by one of the Presbyteries in Alabama, and purchased with his family, by the Synods of Alabama and Mississippi, and sent to Africa as a missionary of the Presbyterian Board. He has written a letter to Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Gainesville, Alabama, dated Monrovia, November 19, 1847, from which we make the following extracts, as being interesting to our numerous readers who contributed to his purchase, as well as to the friends of Christ in general. He says:

"We are all in Africa, and are all well, *very well*. We arrived at Monrovia, 14th March, 1847; and, sir, I was never more disappointed (though

very agreeably) in my remembrance. A view of Monrovia, as taken by travelers on the high sea, standing as it does upon a lofty and beautiful promontory, is sublime and inviting to a sea weary traveler in an eminent degree, especially when viewed by one who expects to make this long expected city his future home, the stage of his future actions, a free and happy home for his children. \* \*

The second Sabbath after my arrival I preached in the Presbyterian church, from Ephesians ii. 20:— 'And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone.' The Rev. James Eden (then pastor of our church) died on the first day of June, aged 63 years, and on the third Sabbath of Aug. I was installed pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church of Monrovia.

"We took the acclimating fever in two weeks after our arrival, but it has been with us unusually moderate. My children had scarcely any fever. Celia, my wife, has been moderately sick. She had very little fever. My own attacks have been more frequent than all the rest of my family together, but my attacks were very short, for I have never been confined to bed, nor even in the house, three days at a time.

"There have been five persons

added to our church since I have been pastor, three by letter, and two new converts, one was my son Jeremiah. Please ask the kind and benevolent white ladies of — to accept the assurances of the everlasting gratitude of myself and family for the bright manifestation of their love to the Saviour, but shown to us in giving to us, among a variety of other good things, a beautiful and costly family Bible. O, may the God of the Christian prosper them."

#### Liberality.

THE following instance of great liberality was showed by one of the company of emigrants who sailed in the Packet on the 11th ultimo. It is worthy of all praise :

*To the Editor of the African Repository :*

It is often thought, and sometimes charged, upon those who emancipate slaves, that such only are liberated who are unfit, either from age, infirmity, or habits, for other purposes. Permit me to relate an anecdote which came under my own immediate observation, and leave it to you to make such reflections on it as you may think proper.

During the past year a lady emancipated all her slaves (about forty,)

and bequeathed them her estate. Not long after her death the executor to whose care they had been intrusted, deemed it proper to call them together, and state his reasons for determining to send them to Liberia: after he concluded, one of the negroes manifesting a deep concern for his family, says, "I have no doubt all you say is right, and that it is best for us to go to Africa, but I grieve to leave my wife." His brother, who was a single man, with great promptness, and manly disinterestedness, said, "you can take all my money, buy your wife, I can work and support myself anywhere." Such a feeling must spring from the promptings of a generous soul.

#### Proceedings at a Meeting in Washington, Pa.

ON Friday, February 17th, a meeting assembled in the Court House, in Washington, Pa., to hear a colored man, Mr. Walker, state his reasons for wishing aid to enable him to visit Liberia, and see for himself the real condition of things, with a view to return and report to the colored people.

The Hon. Judge GRAYSON was called to the Chair, and Professor R. H. LEE was made Secretary.

Professor MURRAY was requested to open the meeting with prayer.

The Chairman introduced Mr.

WALKER to the meeting. The Rev. Mr. PINNEY stated the substance of letters in recommendation of Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker then addressed the meeting.

A resolution was moved and seconded, and adopted, that a Committee be appointed to procure contributions to aid Mr. Walker.

J. GRAYSON, *Chairman.*

R. H. LEE, *Sec'y.*

Committee—GEO. LANKERT, JAS. RUPLE, C. M. REED, Dr. JANE, J. R. GRIFFITH.

Expedition by the *Liberia Packet*.

THE *Liberia Packet* sailed from Baltimore on the 11th instant with a fine company of emigrants, as will appear from the following list of their names:

*Emancipated by will of Nancy Cain, late of Sussex county, Virginia, and sent to Liberia by John R. Chambliss, Esq., her Executor.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Remarks.	No.	Names.	Age.	Remarks.
1	Frank Collier	-	Frank's children.	22	Pompey Collier	18	Rhoda's children.
2	Jerre Collier	-		23	Mary Collier	16	
3	David Collier	-		24	Viney Collier	10	
4	Claiborn Collier	-		25	Sam Collier	8	
5	Fayette Collier	-	Frank's children.	26	Gordon Collier	2	Martha Ann's children.
6	Celia Collier	-		27	Martha Ann Collier	25	
7	Sylvia Collier	-		28	Mariah Collier	5	
8	Disa Collier	-		29	Sarah Collier	-	
9	Wyatt Collier	-	Cecias' children.	30	Caroline Collier	22	Wife of Winfield.
10	George Collier	-		31	Atha Collier	3	
11	Jane Collier	-		32	Louisa Collier	1	
12	Kinza Ann Collier	-		33	Marjora Collier	20	Caroline's children.
13	John Collier	-	Cecias' children.	34	Agnes Collier	1	
14	Sally Collier	-		35	Benjamin Collier	13	
15	Martha Collier	-		36	Tempey Collier	50	
16	Thomas Collier	-	Sylvia's child.	37	Jones Collier	28	Caroline's sister.
17	Hannah Collier	-		38	Jane Collier	18	
18	Frances Collier	-		39	Charles Collier	13	
19	Chaneey Collier	-		40	Winney Collier	9	Tempey's children.
20	Rhoda Collier	-	Disa's child.	41	Sylla Collier	7	
21	Winfield Collier	-		42	Barbara Collier	48	

No.	Names.	Age.	Remarks.	No.	Names.	Age.	Remarks.	
43	Annis Collier	30	} Barbara's children.	52	Epps Collier	-	} Harriet's child.	
44	Henry Collier	28		53	Jesse Collier	-		} Brothers.
45	Scott Collier	20		54	Mark Collier	-		
46	William Collier	10	} Annis's children.	55	Harriet	-	} Brothers.	
47	Peter Collier	1		56	Collin	-		
48	Matilda Collier	40	} Matilda's child.	57	Wesley	-		} Brothers.
49	Willie Collier	20		58	Colonel	-		
50	Lewis Collier	55		59	Leander	-		
51	Timothy Collier	40	} Brothers.					
<i>Emancipated by John R. Chambliss, Esq., of Greenville county, Virginia.</i>								
60	David Collier	60			66	Louisa Hill	-	} Wife of David Collier.
61	Martha Hill	35	67		Harriet Hill	-	} Harriet's children.	
62	Julia Hill	9	68		James Hill	-		
63	Winney Hill	7	} Martha's children.	69	Hannah Hill	-		} Harriet's children.
64	Nelson Hill	5		70	Nancy Hill	-	} Harriet's children.	
65	Wyatt Hill	3		71	Hartwell Clark	-		
<i>Emancipated by will of Major Albert Early, of Madison county, Virginia.</i>								
72	Roger	60		85	Harriet	-		
73	Alce	50		86	Horace	-		
74	Powell	30		87	Carter	-		
75	Newton	27		88	Jane	-		
76	Emma	18		89	Moses	-		
77	Garnett	14		90	Milly	-		
78	Elijah	10		91	Phebe	-	} Phebe's children.	
79	Jefferson	7		92	Charles	-		} Phebe's children.
80	Larkin	36		93	Mary	-		
81	Fanny	30	94	John	-	} Phebe's children.		

				95	Fortmore		18
				96	Margarett		16
82	Viney	-	-	9			
83	Dinah	-	-	7			
84	Henry	-	-	5			
<i>Emancipated by Captain Joseph Early, Madison county, Virginia.</i>							
97	Peter	-	-	50	113 Anna	-	3
98	Delily	-	-	36	114 Asa	-	28
99	Milly	-	-	17	115 Frances	-	25
100	Child of Milly	-	-		116 Basti	-	6
101	Robert	-	-	1	117 Thaddeus	-	4
102	Fenton	-	-	7	118 Child	-	1
103	Rucker	-	-	5	119 Layton	-	17
104	Thornton	-	-	3	120 Sarah	-	26
105	Haley	-	-	36	121 Child of Sarah	-	
106	Child of Haley	-	-		122 Agnes	-	11
107	Mirny	-	-	16	123 Cremora	-	7
108	Branch	-	-	13	124 Benjamin	-	5
109	Jane	-	-	10	125 Berryman	-	25
110	Lucy	-	-	8	126 Yancey	-	18
111	John	-	-	6	127 Mance	-	16
112	Burton	-	-	5	128 Ellis	-	18
<i>Emancipated by Mrs. Anne S. Rice, Prince Edward county, Virginia.</i>							
129	Anderson Brown	-	-	39	132 Jane Brown	-	4
130	Hannah Brown	-	-	27	133 Charles Brown	-	3
131	Susan Brown	-	-	6	134 Martha Brown	-	1
<i>Emancipated by will of Thomas D. Bannehan, of North Carolina.</i>							
135	Virgil Bannehan	-	-	37	137 William Bannehan	-	22
136	Phebe Bannehan	-	-	40	138 Peggy Bannehan	-	19
(139) Rev. S. S. BALL, Illinois, and (140) Rev. Mr. WALKER, Ohio, Sent as Agents of the Colored People.							
Norz.—These, added to the total number previously (5,961,) make 6,101 persons already landed in Liberia and on their way thither. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.							

} Frances's children.

## Items of Intelligence.

HOPE FOR AFRICA.—An appeal in behalf of African Colonization was made in Dr. Potts' Church on Sabbath morning, by Rev. Dr. Humphrey, late President of Amherst College. In an eloquent address of an hour and a half, which was listened to with profound interest, he brought forward a powerful array of facts and arguments in favor of Colonization—as affording the only hope of true elevation to the free blacks in this country; as a means of great good to these United States; as a means of extending the blessings of Christian civilization over the dark continent of Africa; and, finally, as the only possible means of abolishing the slave trade.

In urging the importance of sending back the free blacks, *with their own consent*, to the arms of their bereaved mother, he said they were capable of governing themselves, and attaining a respectable standing among the nations. This was proved in Liberia, now governed entirely by colored men; no white man holding any office, civil or military, in the country. It had a public library, a lyceum, and two newspapers; it had 23 churches, and one-third of the entire population were communicants. Its laws more thorough than ours, *compelled* parents to send their children to school between the ages of five and twelve years. Of its ten thousand inhabitants, between three and four thousand were emancipated slaves, yet they were making most astonishing progress. They furnish their own teachers and preachers, build their own ships and make their own laws.

The *grand* argument in favor of colonization, he said, was its influence on the slave trade, that inhuman traffic in the blood and souls of

men. Let it not be said that this concentration of iniquity has been banished from the world by legislation, or by the combined fleets of Great Britain and America.

Sir Thomas Buxton, the Wilberforce of the present age, has ascertained by careful investigation, that while thirty years ago, 80,000 slaves were annually landed on the American continent, there are now 200,000; and the losses on the passage equal 145 per cent.; so that the whole number abstracted from Africa annually, cannot be less than half a million—as many of her children thus yearly torn from her soil, as are contained in the cities of New York and Boston; and in forty years an amount equal to the whole of the United States. These are literally packed, like so many herring, without room, during the whole passage, to sit upright or stand, and only eleven inches in width allowed to each.

Sir Thomas Buxton shows that no trade can be suppressed by legislation whose profits equal 30 per cent.: and the profits of the slave trade actually equal 150 per cent. But, he said, even in this state of things, colonization affords the highest ground to expect that this dreadful traffic will be abolished. The colony of Liberia has already driven the trade, with the exception of one factory, from more than 300 miles of what was the slave coast, emphatically.—*Journal of Commerce.*

GREENVILLE AND BLUE BARRE.—We have heard from these places a few weeks since. We speak of them together, because they are on opposite sides of the same river (Sinoe,) and very near each other, and in their general interest combined.

Rev. G. Simpson, in charge, under date of September 24th, writes:—

"We have an increase in the church of about ten. The church is in a tolerably good state at present. Our sabbath schools consist of about forty scholars, but we are very much in want of books for them."

Doctor James Brown, our teacher at Blue Barre, says:

"Our school was opened on the first instant. The ten boys I was allowed to take were brought forward very promptly, and have conducted themselves much to my satisfaction. Four or five are learning very fast. \* \* \* They have joined the S. School at Greenville. \* \* \* Yesterday I had to turn off two or three boys, who were brought forward to be entered as scholars. Their fathers seem quite dissatisfied, and I fear the dissatisfaction will increase."

Although Dr. Brown expresses some fears, that in consequence of neighborhood jealousies among the natives there growing out of the fact, that by mere accident, more boys were taken from one village than another; yet from his prudence, and influence among that people, we doubt not satisfactory arrangement will be made.

We regret that the appropriation for this year, will not admit of a solution perfectly satisfactory to all concerned, and enabling us to authorize the admission of *twenty*, instead of *ten* boys.—*Africa's Luminary*.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.—The second Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church in the south, affords evidence of liberal efforts and proportionate success in supplying the spiritual wants of the colored people, large numbers of whom necessarily fall under its jurisdiction. After some earnest defence of the course which the Church has taken

in Christianizing and instructing the slave population, the report gives the following gratifying intelligence:

Within the fields of our domestic missions, the master's charities are enlarged, and his sympathies enlisted for the welfare of his responsible charge—while the mind of the slave is enlightened, the moral virtues improved, a sense of self-respect inspired, and the rights of his owner conscientiously regarded—his daily labor in the meantime being cheerfully borne, in view of "the rest that remains for the people of God."

In closing these reflections, it may not be improper to remark, as the fact is not perhaps generally known, that those conferences in which our colored missions are principally located, after defraying all the expenses of the missionary work within their own immediate bounds, are the *largest contributors* to the funds of the general treasury of any conferences within the limits of the southern organization.

The missions among the people of color embrace thirteen conferences, in which collectively are established one hundred and twenty-nine missions, employing one hundred and twenty-two missionaries, who have the oversight of thirty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-three members. Of these conferences, South Carolina has the largest membership, viz: 9,103; Tennessee, the next, 5,069; and the others range from 1,200 to nearly 5,000. The reports from the Sunday scholars are not complete; those given amount to upward of 10,000.

The yearly income of this Society amounted to \$73,667 66.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—The Post states that a Bosjuman, or Bushman, from South Africa, the first specimen of the race ever brought to this country, is now in this city, and will

shortly be exhibited to the public. This race of men, certainly one of the most curious, in their physical organization and habits, on the face of the globe, inhabit a district of country lying some fifteen hundred miles northeast of Cape Town. The region of country which they inhabit is mountainous and difficult to approach. The Bushmen have manifested the strongest dislike to an intercourse with other people. They are exceedingly shy, and always fly at the approach of the white man. They have no laws, no chiefs, no language, except a kind of guttural utterance, very disagreeable to the ear. Their food consists of reptiles, as lizards, ants, &c. In stature they

seldom exceed four feet four inches in height. They live in the bush, having no shelter of any kind, and dress in skins of the rudest description.

COLONIZATION IN ILLINOIS.—The subject of emigration to Liberia is attracting the serious attention of large numbers of the more respectable, industrious, and intelligent among the free colored people of Illinois. They have appointed one of their number, the Rev. Mr. Ball, of Springfield, but formerly from Virginia, to visit Liberia, and, after exploring its advantages as a home and country for the free colored people of the United States, to return and report the result of his observations.

### Commercial Agent at Monrovia, Liberia.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JAMES W. LUGENBEEL, of Maryland, Commercial Agent of the United States at Monrovia, Liberia, appointed the 8th of April, 1848.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April, 1848.

#### MAINE.

By Rev. Charles Soule:—

*Portland*—Eliphalet Greely, Madam Preble, Eben Steele, cash, cash, each \$5; Edward Gould, H. J. Libbey, C. G. Downes, H. Covell, A Friend, J. O. Bancroft, W. Coney, Lowell & Senter, E. C. Stevens, E. Carter, jr., R. Emerson, R. Mitchell, J. B. Cummings, Albert J. Merrill, each \$1..... 44 00  
*Westbrook*—James Deering..... 10 00  
*North Yarmouth*—S. Sweetser, \$2, Thos. Chase, \$1, "A Friend," 25 cts., Geo. Woods, \$1, Saml. H. Shepley, \$1..... 5 25  
*South Berwick*—John Plummer, \$5, John Hubbard, \$2, Mrs. D. Tredick, \$3, Dr. Ezra Bartlett, John Frost, Elisha N. Jewett, each \$1, "Two Friends," \$5... 18 00  
*Saco and Biddeford*—S. Hopkins, \$5, T. Jordan, jr., \$2, Wm. P. Haines, \$5, cash, \$1, J. S. Fairfield, \$2, A. T. Johnson, 50 cts. C. C. G. Thornton, \$1, cash,

50 cents, A Friend, \$1, John P. Mellen, \$1, Jos. M. Hayes, \$1, Philip Eastman, \$2, Saml. Whitten, Samuel Hartley, Thos. Cutts, C. G. Burleigh, D. Merrill, T. M. Hayes, C. C. Sawyer, J. W. Leland, Ichabod Jordan, each \$1; A Friend, A Friend, each 25 cts., Chas. W. Holmes, Wm. Stackpole, James Lord, each 50 cts., Ivory King, 25 cts., Mark Prime, 50 cts., David Wiggan, \$1, A Friend, 48 cts., A Friend, 50 cts., A Friend, 25 cts..... 35 98  
*Windham*—William Warren, \$2, Daniel Hall, 25 cents, Enoch White, 50 cts., cash, 10 cts., Peter Trickey, \$1, Levi Hall, 50 cts., J. Eveleth, \$1..... 5 35  
*Kennebunk*—Ivory Lord, \$3, Geo. Lord, \$2, Chas. Thompson, \$8, Wm. Lord, \$10, N. L. Thompson, \$2, Daniel Nason, \$2, cash, \$5, W. B. Sewall, \$3, cash, 50c. Wm. Lord, jr., \$5, B. Palmer, \$1, R. Curtis, \$1, cash, \$1,

cash, 50 cts.. Joseph Hatch, \$1, A. Titcomb, \$3, Joseph Titcomb, \$5, cash, \$1, public contribution, \$12 30.....	66 30
<i>Gorham</i> —Mrs. C. A. Robie, by Capt. Geo. Barker.....	1 00
<i>Bath</i> —From Bath Colonization Society, \$87, Charles Crocker, Esq., \$14, from a friend of Colonization, \$20.....	121 00
	306 88

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Cornish</i> —Mrs. F. M. Ripley, per Capt. George Barker.....	5 00
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## VERMONT.

<i>Stowe</i> —Dr. Daniel Washburn, to complete his life-membership of the American Colonization Society, by Dea. S. Tracy.....	10 00
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## CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. James Ely;	
<i>Bolton</i> —Carline Andrus, \$2, Du- than Avery, Rachael Holbrook, Sessions Lawson, each \$1; Lo- is Andrus, 60 cents, Martha Strong, Ruth Badger, Abigail Skinner, Mrs. Lawson, Clarissa Fox, Eunice Everest, each 50 cts., Cynthia Daggett, 25 cts...	8 50

<i>North Coventry</i> —E. Pomeroy, Har- vey Kingsbury, R. B. Chamber- lain, each \$5; L. & S. L. Tal- cott, \$2, Dr. Hunt, Alberarle Loomis, each \$1; Sol. Brew- ster, cash, each 50 cts.; Selah Hibbard, Lydia Hibbard, A. Jones, Betsey Jones, John Loo- mis, Sophia Loomis, Aurelia L. Talcott, each 25 cts.....	21 75
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<i>Hartford</i> —Thomas S. Williams, \$25, J. B. Homer, Alfred Smith, each \$20; Ruth and Mary Pat- ten, Francis Parsons, Charles Seymour, David Watkinson, D. F. Robinson, Austin Dunham, each \$10; John S. Boswell, C. C. Lyman, Wm. T. Lee, W. W. Turner, Stephen Spencer, Bishop T. C. Brownell, H. A. Grant, J. Turnbull, E. N. Kel- logg, Elisha Colt, S. L. Loomis, Howe, Mather & Co., Chancey Ives, J. Warburton, cash, C. Nichols, T. M. Allyn, J. M. Bunce, each \$5; Mrs. Grant, J. W. Bull, Chas. Hosmer, D. P. Crosby, C. H. Northam, H. Fitch, Calvin Day, E. G. Rip- ley, each \$3; Seth Terry, cash, A. W. Butler, Chas. Seymour, jr., Geo. Burnham, H. L. Por- ter, Virgil Cornish, Edward Goodwin, S. S. Ward, E. Fes-	
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senden, each \$2; William T. Hooker, J. A. Ayres, L. H. Woodruff, J. A. Hemsted, A. Saunders, John H. Goodwin, Francis Fellowes, G. Robins, L. C. Burnham, R. Langdon, Thomas Steele, D. P. Stillman, Geo. S. Lincoln, Chas. L. Lin- coln, R. G. Drake, Z. Preston, Saml. G. Savage, A. Farwell, T. Williams, S. P. Foster, E. Geer, Chas. Howard, Wm. N. Matson, A. H. Pomeroy, Saml. Woodruff, W. Savage, James Hamner, Henry Benton, E. Ter- ry, S. P. Kendall, Oliver Wood- ruff, J. D. Bull, Sherman Board- man, Thomas D. Boardman, A. C. Baldwin, Alpha Sage, Wm. S. Thompson, each \$1.....	286 00
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326 60

## VIRGINIA.

<i>Nottoway Co.</i> —Thos. H. Fowlkes, Esq., per Josephus Hurt, Esq.	10 00
<i>Walnut Grove</i> —From Misses Jane A. Summers and Celena L. Sum- mers, annual contribution, by Hon. Geo. W. Summers.....	50 00
	60 00

## GEORGIA.

<i>Augusta</i> —Robert Campbell, Esq.	18 50
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## KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan:—	
<i>Gerrard County</i> —By H. Terrill, \$21 50, by D. Howe, \$61.....	82 50
<i>Shelby Co.</i> —By Rev. J. D. Paxton, \$7, by Rev. D. T. Stewart, \$22, by J. H. Wilson, \$27, A. R. Scott, \$5.....	61 00
<i>Franklin Co.</i> —Jacob Swigart, T. S. Page, A. E. Hodges, each \$10; Col. Jas. Davidson, \$5..	35 00
<i>Fayette Co.</i> —Col. Wm. Rhodes, Farmer Dewes, each \$20; Jas. Wardlaw, \$10, J. M. Todd, \$5.	55 00
<i>Covington</i> —James M. Preston...	20 00
	253 50

## TENNESSEE.

<i>Leesburg</i> —Collected by the Rev. Samuel Y. Wyly.....	5 00
<i>Blountsville</i> —From Samuel Rhea, Esq., per Hon. Andrew John- son.....	10 00
	15 00

## OHIO.

<i>Steubenville</i> —Rev. H. E. Comingo.	30 00
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## ILLINOIS.

<i>Springfield</i> —From the Illinois State Colonization Society, per Rev. J. B. Crist.....	40 00
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Peoria—Donation from the Rev.

Isaac Kellar. . . . . 5 00  
45 00

### MICHIGAN.

By Rev. O. J. Tennis:

Detroit—From Wayne County  
Colonization Society. . . . . 15 00

Ann Arbor—Washtenaw County  
Colonization Society—Profes-  
sor D. D. Whedon, 50 cts., Prof-  
essor Ten Brook, 45 cts., Mr.  
Gardner, 35 cts., Mr. D. Bron-  
son, \$2, D. Almindinger, 50 cts. 3 80

Jackson—Jackson County Colo-  
nization Society, cash, 50 cts.,  
C. Jones, 50 cts., N. E. De Nill,  
44 cents, cash, 50 cents, E. L.  
Jones, N. Root, each 50 cts. . . 2 94

21 74

Total contributions. . . . . \$1,092 22

### FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Rev. Chas. Soule:—

Biddeford—William Lord, to 1  
April, 1849, \$1 50. *South Ber-*

*wick*—D. Goodwin, for '48, \$1 50,  
C. E. Norton, for 1847, \$1 50.

*N. Yarmouth*—Sylvanus Blan-  
chard 3d, to April, 1850, \$3.

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1850, \$3, Hon. Toppan Robie,

for '47 & '48, \$3, Hon. Josiah  
Pierce, for '47 & '48, \$3. *South*

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'47 & '48, \$3. *Hallowell*—John

Merrick, to 1849, \$1 50, And-  
rew Masters, to 1849, \$1 50,

Dr. John Hubbard, for '47 &  
'48, \$3. *East Thomastown*—

Mrs. Joshua Abbe, for '47 &  
'48, \$3, per Mr. Merrill. *Vas-*

*salborough*—Hon. S. Redington,  
\$1 50, by Hon. Mr. Bradbury. 30 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Meredith*

*Bridge*—Jeremiah Elkins, Esq.,  
to March, 1848, 50 cts. *Leba-*

*non*—Ira Gates, Esq. to May,  
1848, \$2, per Dea. S. Tracy. . . 2 50

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*Windsor*—Allen Wardner, Esq.

to May, 1848, per Dea. S. Tracy,  
\$1 50. *Ryegate*—J. H. McLure, to

Sept. 1848, \$1 50, William Mc-  
Lure, to Sept. 1848, \$1 50, *Ben-*

*nington*—Lyman Patchin,  
for '47 & '48, \$1 50. . . . . 8 40

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for 1848, \$1 50. *Haverhill*—

Mrs. Mary W. Duncan, for  
1848, \$1 50. *Lee*—Rev. T.

A. Hall, to April, 1849, \$1 50,  
Alexander Hyde, to March,

1849, \$1 50, Thos. M. E.  
Bradley, to Nov. 1848, \$1 50,

E. Thatcher & Ingersoll, to  
March, 1848, \$1 50, Stephen

Bradley, to Nov. 1848, \$1 50,  
by Rev. Noah Sheldon. *Newton*

*Corners*—Dr. H. Eldridge, for  
1848, \$1 50, by Rev. J. Tracy. 12 00

CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. James

Ely:—*Hartford*.—S. L. Loo-  
mis, for 1846, 1847, \$3, J. A.

Ayres, to May, 1848, \$1 50. . . 4 50

NEW YORK.—By Capt. Geo. Bar-  
ker:—*New York city*.—Wm.

Dubois, to Jan. 1849, \$2, John  
Gray, to Jan. 1849, \$2, R. S.

Bussing, to Jan. 1849, \$2, C.  
Crolius, Jr. to Jan. 1849, \$2,

Edw. Evans, to Jan. 1849, \$2,  
Wm. Poole, to Jan. 1849, \$2,

Hon. J. K. Paulding, to May,  
1848, \$2, Sundry persons, \$49. 63 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Newry*—Alex.

Knox, Esq., to 5th April, 1848, 3 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Wash-*

*ington City*—Mrs. Henry Lowry,  
for 1848, \$1 50. *Arlington*—Mrs.

G. W. P. Custis, for 1848, \$1 50. 3 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Hillsboro*—

Rev. John A. Bingham, to Aug.  
1849. . . . . 2 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Unionville*—

Rev. James H. Saye, to March,  
1848, \$2, Rev. L. W. Curtis, to

March, 1848, \$2. *Harlessville*.—  
Rev. David E. Frierson, to 1st

Aug. 1849, \$2. . . . . 6 00

GEORGIA.—*Columbus*—Henry V.

Meigs, Esq., per Hon. Mr.  
Iverson, to April, 1849, \$1 50.

*Augusta*.—Robert Campbell,  
Esq., to August, 1851, \$5. . . . 6 50

KENTUCKY.—*Augusta*—Col. Jas.

Fee, to Jan. 1849, \$2. *Shelby-*

*ville*—J. D. Paxton, to May,  
1848, \$5. . . . . 7 00

OHIO.—*Hillsboro*—Samuel Linn,

Esq., to May, 1849, \$2. *Cincin-*

*nati*—J. R. Coram, for 1847,  
& 1848, \$3. . . . . 5 00

TENNESSEE.—*Rogersville*—Judge

J. H. McKenney, to Jan. 1848,  
\$7 50 *Macon*.—Rev. Robert

McKoy, to Jan. 1850, \$5. . . . 12 50

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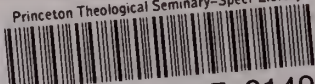


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